

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 18, 1897.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

We send a number of sample copies of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who should be interested in it. We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family weeklies. We are sure they will find it a better paper for themselves and families than any other that they can find. It is a superior paper in every respect, and constantly strives to lead all the other publications in the country by the higher quality of the matter it furnishes its readers. It spends more money in getting up a paper of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in its columns is written especially for it. It has no "boiler plate" stuff or syndicate matter. It is bright, live, able, progressive, and independent. It serves no party, and has no unbecoming alliances with any men or factions. It aims only to represent the local, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and champion the cause of the men whose valor and blood made the country as great and prosperous as it is.

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this not only to subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 a year—two cents a week—and so is within the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money.

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## ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, OR SEVEN PINES. By Maj.-Gen. H. M. Plaford, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th Me., and afterward Major-General of Volunteers.

LIVING ON FORT SUMTER. A thrilling story of a young Ohio mechanic who was in Charleston at the time, and was compelled to join the rebels, but who afterwards escaped and served three years in a Union regiment.

IN AND OUT OF CHARLESTON. By E. O. B., a young Connecticut man, who was caught in Charleston at the opening of hostilities.

REMINISCENCES OF GETTYSBURG. By Joe. Fulton, M. D., New London, Pa.

SAVERS AGAIN TO THE FRONT. An account of the Cavalry Riders around Corinth. By Birney McLean, 2d Iowa Cav.

REBEL DEFENSE OF FORT WAGNER. Etc. By James H. Harard, Lieutenant, 1st N. Y. Eng.

CHATTANOOGA, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, AND MISSION RIDGE. By Col. Lyman Bridges, Chief of Artillery, Fourth Corps, San Leandro, Cal.

THE PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN RE-SERVES. An account of their Services from Cold Harbor to Appomattox. By E. R. McBride, Co. C, 190th Pa., Manhattan, K. M.

CROSS THE PLAINS IN 1858. By "Tanawara," Redwood Falls, Minn.

## LIFE OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

No. 12 of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY is now out. It is a Life of Gen. Phil H. Sheridan, by John McElroy. It is a handsome 32-page booklet, containing in compact, concise form all the salient facts in Gen. Sheridan's wonderful career. It is illustrated by pictures of Sheridan as a Brevet Second Lieutenant and as a General, a copy of Taylor's picture of Gen. Sheridan at Dinwiddie Courthouse, the war horse "Rienzi," Sheridan's tomb at Arlington, etc. Price five cents. Six copies for 25 cents.

No. 14, NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY, being a sketch of the Life of Admiral Farragut, is now ready. This is a historical gem, and ought to be in the possession of every lover of American history. The description of the Capture of New Orleans, Attack on Port Hudson, Battle of Mobile Bay and the fight with the rebel ram Tennessee are pen-pictures of absorbing interest. It will be sent postage prepaid upon receipt of five cents per copy.

## SOME FUN OF THE WAR.

Do you want a handful of old chestnuts? Do you want to laugh again at the stories you laughed at during the war? If so, send 5 cents at once for No. 15 of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY. Illustrated.

## SOME MORE "ELEVENTH-HOUR REGIMENTS."

In decrying the absurd and injurious clamor against "eleventh-hour," "big bounty men," we have cited the cases of the 57th and 58th Mass., which went out in April, 1864, and probably received the highest bounties paid to any body. They marched directly to the Wilderness, and in a very few months four out of every five men on their rolls were either killed or wounded. No money could have paid these men for what they did and dared, certainly not the apparently big bounties which were paid in greenbacks worth but 40 cents on the dollar.

We said then that there were many others of the late-comers, who had similar bloody experiences. Let us cite a few more of them:

The 31st Me. left the State April 18, 1864, with an original enrolment of 939, all of whom had probably received big bounties, as wages were then very high in New England, and the men had to make some provision for their families. The regiment went directly into the Wilderness, and within a month after leaving home had lost more than one-tenth of its number. Before the year was out it had lost more than two-thirds of its number—exactly 674 men—killed or wounded. Of these the appalling number of 158 were killed outright. Besides these it lost 176 men who starved in rebel prisons or died of disease. In October, 1864, within six months after leaving Augusta, it had but 60 men left for duty. The rest were in their graves or in the hospital.

The 32d Me., which also went out in April, 1864, and was the last regiment the State sent out, lost 85 killed in battle and 114 men who died of disease. The 17th Vt. was the last regiment which the gallant little Green Mountain State sent out. It left the State in April, 1864, and though it was in service less than a year it lost more men killed than three-fourths of the regiments in the army. Its total enrolment was 1,137, of whom 147 were killed, 229 wounded, 28 died in prison, and 89 of disease, making a total loss of 493.

The 29th Conn. was the last regiment raised by the Nutmeg State, and did not get out until January, 1864, but this was soon enough for it to lose 45 killed and 153 who died in prison and of disease.

New York kept steadily sending out regiments until April, 1865. The 184th N. Y., which came out in September, 1864, lost 11 killed and 27 who died of disease. The 185th N. Y., which came out the same month, had a harder time of it, losing the considerable number of 56 killed and 42 who died of disease. Nor did the 186th N. Y., which also came out in September, 1864, have anything of a picnic, for it lost 48 killed and 40 who died of disease. The 187th N. Y., which came out in October, 1864, lost 15 killed, the 188th N. Y. lost 37 killed, the 189th N. Y. lost 9 killed and 71 who died of disease. There were only four New York regiments, which came out in the Winter of 1865, which escaped from serious loss in battle. Yet the soldier-haters would make believe that these four regiments were bigger than all the rest which New York sent out.

The 39th N. J. came out in October, 1864, and promptly took its place in the lines of the Ninth Corps, where it lost 32 killed. Even the 40th N. J., which was the last regiment the State sent out, 1865, had two men killed in the Sixth Corps.

Pennsylvania's "eleventh-hour regiments" began with the 183d, which was organized in February, 1864, and ended with the 215th Pa., which was raised in April, 1865. A table of the losses of these organizations will be instructive reading for any one who is disposed to indulge in malicious sneers at these late-comers:

Regiments	Killed	Died of Disease
183d Pa.	96	121
184th Pa.	113	99
185th Pa.	66	17
186th Pa.	124	68
187th Pa.	46	72
188th Pa.	41	161
189th Pa.	11	16
190th Pa.	1	10
191st Pa.	1	17
192d Pa.	1	10
193d Pa.	1	17
194th Pa.	1	10
195th Pa.	1	17
196th Pa.	1	10
197th Pa.	1	17
198th Pa.	1	10
199th Pa.	1	17
200th Pa.	1	10
201st Pa.	1	17
202d Pa.	1	10
203d Pa.	1	17
204th Pa.	1	10
205th Pa.	1	17
206th Pa.	1	10
207th Pa.	1	17
208th Pa.	1	10
209th Pa.	1	17
210th Pa.	1	10
211th Pa.	1	17
212th Pa.	1	10
213th Pa.	1	17
214th Pa.	1	10
215th Pa.	1	17

surprisingly few of these regiments which did not have a sharp taste of battle, and an equally astonishingly large proportion which suffered losses equal if not greater than the average among the earlier regiments. That they all did not was simply the chance of war. They all did their duty where they were placed by their superior officers. The few who got off with small or no loss merely had good luck.

## THE CRETAN OUTBREAK.

Crete, called Candia by the Italians and Kriti by the Turks, is an island 156 miles long, and from seven to 35 miles wide, lying 60 miles south of the southern extremity of Greece and 110 miles southwest of Cape Krio, in Asia Minor. Its area is put at 3,326 square miles, or two-thirds the size of the State of Connecticut. It is one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea, and from its strategic position one of the most important.

The island is one of the most famous spots in history. It was considered by the ancient Greeks as the birthplace of the gods and the home of Zeus. Homer made it famous in poetry, and Paul and Titus visited it, as appears in the Acts of the Apostles. Its ancient inhabitants were of Greek origin and a maritime people, who rivaled the Phoenicians in the commerce of the Mediterranean. The island was also celebrated for its institutions, the laws of King Minos being regarded as the probable inspiration of those of Solon. At any rate, its cities were certainly centers of ancient learning and social and commercial progress.

The people maintained their independence till 67 B. C., when the Romans finally conquered them. The island was occupied in succession by the Saracens, and various Greek Emperors after the establishment of Constantinople, until 1205 A. D., when it fell into the hands of the Venetians, who held it for some 450 years. It was taken from Venice by the Turks in 1669, and has remained subject to the Porte ever since, although during the Greek revolution, from 1830 to 1840, it was administered by the Viceroy of Egypt by order of the European Powers. There have been repeated insurrections, notably those of 1859 and 1866, and in 1868 greater freedom was granted to the island, since which time the domination of Turkey has been little more than nominal. The island has been ruled by a Governor appointed by the Porte, who has usually been a native Greek Christian, although the present Governor is a Roman Catholic, a native of Albania.

In physical characteristics the island is mountainous with fertile valleys and elevated plains. There are two principal ranges or groups of mountains—the White Mountains, in the western part of the island, and the group of which Mount Ida is the apex in the center. Both these ranges rise to a height of about 6,000 feet, and are always snow-capped. The northern coast is indented with several large harbors, the most important of which are the bays of Suda, one of the best in the Mediterranean, Canea, Retino and Mirabel. On the south coast there is only one important bay, that of Messara.

The chief products of the island are wheat, fruits, olive oil and wool. Its lemons and oranges are famous, and supply the cities of Greece and Constantinople. The grapes of the island are abundant, but the wine is not in high repute in modern times, although under Venetian rule the Malmsey, which was a Cretan product, was greatly esteemed throughout Europe. The wool is of a low grade, but the flocks numerous. The leading manufacture is soap. The forests have mostly disappeared, although the eypress still grows on the mountains and the olive on the plains. The only native wild animal of importance is a goat resembling the ibex. There are no serpents, a blessing attributed by the inhabitants to the interposition of Paul's friend, Titus, who is the patron saint of the island.

Although Homer said the island had a hundred cities, there are now but three of importance—Megala Kastrol, or Candia, population 14,000; Retimo, 8,000; and Canea, 23,000. The population of the whole island was 279,000 in 1881, but is now considerably less, and perhaps not much over 200,000. The language of the people is Greek, and they are nearly all Greek Christians. The Mohammedan population also speak Greek, and are of the same race as the Christians.

The present trouble is due to the historic antagonism of Greece and

Turkey, which has found expression in the growth of national spirit among the Greeks. Crete is Grecian in religion, language and people, and its redemption from Moslem rule has become a passion with the Hellenic people. There is no question that King George could not have restrained his people if he would, and that he had to choose between fighting the Turk or leaving Athens. He seems to have met the crisis valiantly, and has sent troops to occupy Crete, while all Greece is in a frenzy of enthusiasm.

Thus the crisis, to avoid which European diplomacy has bent its earnest efforts for 25 years, has come not as was always feared by the advance of Russia on Constantinople, but by the doughty little Hellenic Monarchy with a Danish King.

What the Powers will do is the big question. Greece has flung back their protest in their teeth, and it would not be surprising if they would accept the situation and consent to Greek occupation in spite of the growls of the Sultan.

Should the war between Greece and Turkey proceed to a finish, the result is by no means certain. The Greek army on a war footing amounts to 209,000 men, while that of Turkey numbers 867,000. In the matter of navy, however, Greece is the stronger, the Turkish navy having fallen into decay.

The course of events within the next few weeks will be watched with interest by the civilized world, and the day for the expulsion of the Turk from Europe may have dawned at last.

## ANOTHER CORPS COMMANDER GONE.

Still another Corps Commander has gone to join the majority. Maj.-Gen. Darius N. Couch died at Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 12. He was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., in 1822, and graduated from West Point in 1846, in the class of which McClellan, John G. Foster, Jesse L. Reno, Stonewall Jackson, S. D. Sturgis, Geo. Stoneman, D. H. Maury, I. N. Palmer, C. M. Wilcox, and Geo. E. Pickett were members. He was brevetted for gallantry during the Mexican War, and resigned from the Army in 1855 to engage in manufacturing. He re-entered the service as Colonel of the 7th Mass. He was soon appointed Brigadier-General, and commanded a division on the Peninsula. He was promoted to Major-General July 4, 1862, and commanded the Second Corps at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was second to Gen. Hooker in the Chancellorsville Campaign, but was relieved from the command of his Corps during the Gettysburg Campaign, and sent to Pennsylvania to organize the militia there to resist Lee's advance. He defended Chambersburg, but was compelled to retire from the place. July 30, 1864, he was assigned to command the Second Division of the Twenty-third Corps, and with it fought at Nashville, and operated in North Carolina.

He resigned May 26, 1865, and the same year became the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated. President Johnson appointed him Collector at Boston, but the Senate refused to confirm him. He became President of a Virginia mining and manufacturing company, and was removed to Connecticut, where he has since resided. He was Quartermaster-General and Adjutant-General on the staff of the Governor, and candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket.

He was buried at Taunton, Mass. SENATOR TELLER states succinctly and well the reasons why the Arbitration Treaty should go over for more deliberate consideration. In the first place, there is still considerable doubt in the minds of those who are favorable to the Treaty as to the exact effect of the various clauses and amendments. There is a difference of opinion as to whether controverted questions shall be submitted to the tribunal by the President alone or whether it requires the action of Congress. If the latter is the case Congress will either have to act upon each case as it comes up, or pass a general law defining what shall be submitted by the President alone, and what Congress reserves for itself. The question of the limitations of the President's diplomatic prerogatives is thus involved. The Treaty is not self-acting, and requires additional legislation to make it operative. Therefore it is better that the consideration of the whole matter be postponed to a time when the Senate shall have more time to devote to it than in the hurried hours of a dying Congress.

## ARTILLERY AND MUSKETRY FIRE.

In his report of the battle of Stone River, Gen. Rosecrans says:

Of 14,560 rebels struck by our missiles, it is estimated that:  
20,000 rounds of artillery hit 738 men.  
2,000,000 rounds of musketry hit 13,832 men.

From this it would seem that the men of the Army of the Cumberland were much more expert "killers" than the average soldiers, at least in European armies. In European wars, it is estimated that it takes more than a man's weight of metal to kill him, and that it takes about 700 musket shots to hit a man.

At Gravelotte, after the French had suffered a prolonged, severe, and apparently destructive fire from 300 pieces of German artillery, Gen. Sheridan rode over the ground, and found that the killed did not average one man for each piece of artillery.

TENNESSEE has pledged \$1 to the Battle Abbey fund for every soldier she had in the rebel army. She claims this will make her donation \$115,000. This effectually disposes of the absurd "only 600,000 men" story. Tennessee had 159,353 men of military age in 1860. She furnished 31,092 men to the Union army, and still gave 115,000 regular troops to the rebels, besides a horde of irregulars.

The friends of the Monitor system are delighted with the way vessels of that type behaved in the heavy gales which Admiral Bance's squadron encountered. They acted so well as to confirm the belief that there is no better form for a sea-going war vessel.

## "FAIR OHIO."

"Fair Ohio" is now out, and is taking like wildfire. Everyone who gets a copy wants more for his friends and acquaintances. It captivates all who hear it, and they want the words and music for themselves. It fills a long-felt want in their hearts and minds for an appropriate song for their grand old State. Sent to any address postpaid on receipt of five cents.

## OLD IRONSIDES.

The Old Frigate Constitution.

BY G. W. BRONSON, FALL RIVER, MASS.

Tear not her tattered ensign down,  
Still let it wave in high air;  
For braver banner never yet  
Has beaconed Freedom's sky.

Let not our modern ironclads  
Laugh at her wooden walls,  
Till on them—as so oft on her—  
The storm of battle falls.

It is the heart that makes defense,  
Upon the land or sea;  
Brave souls, alone, can surely form  
A bulwark for the free.

Then steer her to the Nation's heart,  
Where she may safely dwell;  
N' fabric floating on the sea  
A nobler tale can tell.

Let children tread the classic deck  
'Mid trophies of the brave,  
And they will bring her storied hearth  
When country calls to save.

The above was given by 500 children at Borden School, and is published at their request.

## WANTS THE FORT DIEM HILL.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I desire, with others, to express through the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE my view of the Service Pension Bill, and in order to be brief will simply give an illustration.

A man volunteers in 1861 or 1862 for three years, or during the war, for \$100 bounty and \$13 per month. Serves in the field in hard marches and exposures by day and by night, in many hard-fought battles, and finally, after years of such service, is wounded and sent to the hospital, being discharged therefrom on account of wounds received in action as no longer fit for duty in the service.

Now, after more than three decades have passed, when by prudent and careful living he is permitted yet to live, though but a wreck on the shores of time, and with at least 10 years added to his natural life, he receives the pittance of \$5 per month from a beneficent Government for support in his declining years.

On the other side of the question, a man in the later years of the war enlists for, say, nine months for \$1,500 bounty and \$10 per month, goes to the front, and is discharged as a deserter, and as such is not entitled to the pension as far as Washington, and remains there long enough (from three to nine months) to take in the many places of interest at the Nation's Capital. He then receives his discharge and returns home, much and under the \$8-bill receives the same pension as the long-service disabled man does.

This would illustrate the case of thousands should that bill pass. It is very hard for me to see any justice in it.

Give us the Fort Diem Hill in addition to a disability pension, which would be the only just and proper Service Pension Bill. I think it is time that long-service men received some recognition from pension legislation.—O. M. Allen, Co. A, 151st N. Y., Clayton, N. J.

## THE SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The Commissioner of Pensions is not bothering me half so much as to have this State of Kansas send to the Senate a man who did all he could to destroy this glorious Union of ours, and especially this great soldier State. It looks to me that the Democrats wanted to give the old soldiers a slap in the face. This man Harris may have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, but he never took it to us old soldiers. He will just like Veto of Missouri—vote against us every time that he can get a chance. As far as I am concerned, I would a good deal rather have had Peffer, for he would stay by his old comrades.

Now, comrades, don't you fret about the Commissioner of Pensions, for I have perfect confidence in President McKinley; he will not put a man in there who will hamper us in any way.

I heartily endorse THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S Service Pension Bill, and every comrade ought to take the greatest soldier's paper. I mean to take it as long as I can raise the amount.—GEORGE OSTERHOUT, Conway Springs, Kan.

## TRIBUNETS.

Queen Lil is still in Washington. Doubtless she is trying to get Cleveland to restore her and put her under Civil Service Reform a day or two before he goes out.

San Francisco Argonaut: A certain fat old lady resolved to consult a physician about her corpulence. She had had no previous experience with "basting" of any sort. The doctor drew up a careful dietary for her. She must eat dry toast, plain boiled beef, and a few other things of the same lean sort, and in a month return and report the result. At the end of the time she came back so fat that she could hardly get through the door. The doctor was aghast. "Did you eat what I told you?" he asked. "Religiously," she answered. His brow wrinkled in perplexity. Suddenly he had an inspiration. "Did you eat anything else?" he asked. "Why, I ate my ordinary meals," she answered.

"The left wing of Pap Price's army" seems to still have representatives in Missouri, in spite of the number who got tired of fighting the Yankees long before the war closed, and migrated to Wyoming, Idaho, Montana and other mountain regions. Nothing was ever heard of that guerrilla wouldn't steal, or at least try to steal, and this makes me sure that there must have been some of them who recently broke into a store in Kansas City and stole \$1,500 worth of crucifixes. I can't think of any other class of men who would steal crucifixes, nor of any other class who would have less use for crucifixes.

I only wish that Nevada would arrange it so that the moment any of these pugilists begin to talk fight they be transported to her sagebrush solitudes, and be compelled to do all their brawling to an audience of coyotes and bull-snakes. This would be such a relief to the rest of the country.

## WHY NOT A MONACO?

The next thing that Nevada may try for raising revenue may be a gambling establishment. She might establish a Monaco out in the sage brush somewhere, for which the conductors would pay her liberally. This was a favorite revenue method in the early part of the century with some of the bankrupt little Principalities of Europe. Dear experience showed that money gotten in this way was very expensive to the community, which it demoralized and impoverished. Consequently all those in Germany were abolished as soon as the German Empire was formed. The only remaining public gaming place in Europe is at Monaco, a little Principality consisting of a rocky promontory jutting into the Mediterranean, with only eight square miles of territory and but 13,000 people, including all the attaches of the great gambling establishment. The gambling says the Prince a fine salary for the privilege, and they have made the sterile rocky promontory a very beautiful place. It has about 400,000 visitors a year, who bring in a great deal of money to the hotels and "the bank."

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: The exchange editor is quite enthusiastic about his work. Notice the little gold shears which he wears? Yes; and even his diamonds are paste.

## CUMPRISORY MARRIAGE.

The Argentine Confederation is almost half as big as the United States, but has a population of only 4,500,000. The Government wants more people, and wants them to be natives. Consequently, there is a recent law which virtually makes marriage compulsory. The first clause reads as follows:

On and after Jan. 1, 1897, every male from the age of 20 to 30 shall pay a tax until he marries, and shall pay it monthly.

The second clause is even more terrible:

Young celibates of either sex who shall, without legitimate motives, reject the addresses of him or her who may propose for his or her hand, shall pay the sum of 500 piasters for the benefit of the poor person, man or woman, who has been so refused.

It would seem possible for an Argentine gentleman, who might not be a desirable husband, to make a fair income by proposing to girls who would feel compelled to reject him.

## PERSONAL.

Thos. M. Martin, Benton, Ark., is an applicant for a position in the Government bath-house at Hot Springs. He was born in Tennessee, and was an old-line Whig. When the war broke out he refused to go into the rebel army, and lay in the woods four months before he could get through to the Union lines. Two pilots tried to take him through and failed. He finally got through to Nicholasville, Ky., where he enlisted and served through the war. He went to Arkansas 20 years ago, and has had a tough time of it, politically and socially, since he has always been an outspoken Republican, and this was not popular in that locality.

A medal of honor has been presented to Wallace A. Beckwith, of New London, Conn., late private, Co. F, 21st Conn., for distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. This soldier gallantly responded to a call for volunteers to man a battery, serving with great heroism until the termination of the engagement.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Francis R. Hall, of Pittsburg, N. Y., late Chaplain, 16th N. Y., for distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863. Chaplain Hall voluntarily exposed himself to a heavy fire during the thickest of the fight, and carried wounded men to the rear for treatment and attendance.

A medal of honor has been presented to Michael Sowers, of Imperial, Pa., late private, Co. I, 4th Pa. Cav., for most distinguished gallantry in action at Strong Creek Station, Va., Dec. 1, 1864. This soldier, his horse having been shot from under him, voluntarily and on foot, participated in the cavalry charge made upon one of the forts, conducting himself throughout with great bravery.

It looks now as if Col. J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, will be appointed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Col. Brigham, made an excellent record with the 69th Ohio, and for years has been the head of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, which indorsed him for Secretary of Agriculture.

## MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

MANLY.—At Chester, Ill., Sept. 6, 1896, Robert H. Mann, First Lieutenant, Co. E, 10th Ill. Co. Mann enlisted Aug. 3, 1861, and served until Dec. 28, 1864. Since the war he has been engaged in the real estate business. He was a prominent G. A. R. member, and was for several terms Commander of Swanwick Post, 212.

HAYNES.—At Charlotte, Me., Jan. 11, of disease contracted in the service, Horace M. Haynes, Decatur, Dec. 1864. He was a member of the Lincoln Post, Department of Maine.

NORWOOD.—At Penabroke, Me., Jan. 31, of wounds received in the service, Nehemiah Norwood, Co. E, 31st Me. He was a member of the Theodore Lincoln Post, Department of Maine.

VAN DERLIP.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, William L. Van Derlip, Captain, Co. G, 14th N. J. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and John G. Davis Post, 628. Since the war these organizations attended the funeral in uniform.

CARROLL.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, of heart disease, Maj. William C. Carroll, aged 65. Maj. Carroll was clerk in the Pension office, and moved to Washington seven years ago from Chicago. He served with distinction in the Union army during the war, and was a member of the staff of Gen. Grant's headquarters. He was an active member of Lincoln Post. He leaves a widow.

GREY.—At Wood River, Neb., recently, of pneumonia, S. E. Grey, Co. F, 107th Ill. Regt., aged 71.

ROCKWOOD.—At Upton, Mass., Dec. 31, 1896, of heart disease, James A. Rockwood, aged 70. Comrade Rockwood was a member of Elm Post, 108, and at the time of his death held the office of Adjutant.

TRIZZARD.—At Mettall, Mass., Dec. 24, 1896, Rufus B. Trizzard, Co. R, 16th Mass. He was a member of Maj. Fletcher Post, 202.

O'BRIEN.—At Milford, Mass., Jan. 2, of paralysis, John O'Brien, Co. E, 30th Mass., aged 61. He was a member of Maj. Fletcher Post, 202, and was mustered out of service in 1864. He leaves a widow and one child.

WICK.—At Whitesburg, Tenn., Jan. 11, John L